

WHAT THE EDITOR SAYS



Public Ledger

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY
THE PUBLIC LEDGER CO.

WILLIAM H. COX, President.
THOMAS A. DAVIS, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. WADSWORTH, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.
THOMAS A. DAVIS, Editor and Manager.
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Advertising rates uniform and reasonable and made known on application at the office.



THERE being no opposing candidate, it is thought J. M. KENDALL, Democrat, has been elected to Congress from the Tenth District, to succeed his father.

WHY is the make-up of the title of THE MAYSVILLE PUBLIC LEDGER like McKinleyism? Because it's all one-sided.—Kentucky Journal.

Why is The Kentucky Journal like the Democratic cry that "the Tariff is a tax"? Because there's no truth in it.

THE New York Times declares that "a free coinage declaration in any form or guise would be a fatal weakness in the Democratic platform, and would make Mr. CLEVELAND's candidacy impossible." That's another reason why the Democrats are being forced to look for a Western candidate. It is beyond all probability to suppose they can adopt a platform that will not have a free silver proposition in it in some form or guise. They will need a candidate who can stand on such a platform.

FARMER FUNSTON of Kansas, at present having a bad row to hoe in Congress as a Prohibitionist, should not be weary in denying the foul aspersions on his abstemious habits. Of course, he drinks only Potomac water, but Potomac water is of that consistence which BILL NYE refers to in the story of the man in Missouri who drank Missouri river water until he found it absolutely necessary to take a little liquor now and then to cut the sand-bars out of his system to prevent his running aground. Surely, surely, nobody wants to see Farmer FUNSTON run aground.

"WHAT the woolen manufacture of the United States now needs, before all else, is a period of entire rest from Tariff agitation aiming at radical departure from the conditions upon which the industry is now organized, and to which it has been fully adjusted." So says the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers in their protest against the free-wool bill. These manufacturers have sense enough to know that they cannot have protection for themselves alone and none for other people. They understand that American industries must stand together and make a common defense against the assaults of the Free-trade Democracy.

IN 1883-84 the Legislature of Kentucky passed an act which is in language as follows, to-wit:

"An act to encourage the building of railroads in the commonwealth of Kentucky, and to exempt from taxation all railroads which may be hereafter built under existing charters, or under charters which may be hereafter granted, for a period of five years from the date of the beginning of the construction of such new roads.

"SECTION 1. That all railroads which may hereafter be built within this commonwealth under existing charters, or under charters which may be hereafter granted, shall be exempt from all taxation under the laws of this commonwealth for a period of five years from the date of the beginning of the construction of such new roads.

"SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect from and after its passage."

(This act became a law without the signature of the Governor.

The good faith in which this act was adopted was kept (from 1883) inviolate and without question until the Treasury of the state of Kentucky had been depleted by the Frankfort gang, DICK TATE and his associates, the Eddyville job and other schemes of extravagance and plunder, when it devolved upon Governor BROWN to suggest to the Legislature that the act above quoted was unconstitutional, in the face of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States had several times adjudged that similar acts were not unconstitutional.

The suggestion of the good Governor fell flat, and it remained for the wise and thoughtful Auditor to discover that the FAYETTE HEWITT drag-net revenue act passed and adopted in the year 1886 had repealed the act of 1883-84 without intending or meaning to do so or declaring such intention, and that therefore it was just the thing the state needed to extricate it from the bankrupt condition its servants, the grand old Democratic party, had put upon it, and that here was the opportunity to extort from foreign capital the means to cover up home defalcation and mismanagement.

The ready Attorney General was there with his made-to-order opinion that the act was repealed and that the state could thrust aside its pledges and its invitations to capital and bind up its gaping wounds with the balm extracted from corporate earnings, even at the price of Kentucky's fair fame and common honesty. And now chimes in the hungry counties and towns—Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart—all hot on the trail of Eastern dollars, only too ready to leave their icy and unprofitable trail of the bondsman of the defaulting TATE to pursue the more promising game invited like the fly into our inhospitable parlor.

PEOPLE are not always generous with their favors because they are so disposed. Sometimes the law compels a man to do that which, as an individual, he would not do. Governor BROWN appointed two Republicans as Commissioners to the World's Fair simply because the law compelled him to do so. And it's an outrage that the 155,000 Republicans of Kentucky—approximating as closely as they do one-half the voting population of the state—have been robbed of two Representatives in Congress by the gerrymandering thieves at Frankfort.

THE other day Governor MCKINLEY was presented with a pair of woolen blankets made from Oregon wool, by an American manufacturing company, which was organized soon after the enactment of the Tariff law which bears his name. Not long ago he received by express the first knife made by the Cattaraugus Cutlery Company of Little Falls, N. Y., an organization established on account of the increased protection to the cutlery industry afforded by the new law. Such testimonials to the value of the McKinley bill are eloquent and have more weight than a whole book filled with Free-trade arguments.

The headquarters of the Kentucky delegation at Minneapolis will be at the Hotel Victoria, where Colonel Bradley has engaged rooms.

REPLY-PAID.

A Good Suggestion in the Way of Postal Cards.

The postmaster general states in his annual report that, upon the proposition of the United States, it was agreed by the delegates of the postal union at their recent meeting in Vienna that every country should supply the public with a reply-paid postal card. Such cards have been in use in Austria for many years, and would be economical and convenient in domestic as well as in foreign correspondence. They are composed of two unseparated postal cards, folded in the form of a single card, and need no other fastening.

A correspondent can insure a correctly addressed and probably prompt answer by writing his full address on the reply fold of the card before mailing it; the card, on its first journey, being folded so as to cover the reply address. The receiver has simply to write his answer on the reply card, tear it off the inquiry card, and remail it.

If one does not care to preserve the inquiry or to write a long letter, the cards need not be separated. In that case, a reply perfectly intelligible, unequivocal and binding for all business purposes, may be written in one or two words, in answer to a direct question.

The words "Yes," or "No," or "Forty," or "41 Temple Place," or "Boston," or "Smith & Jones," or "4 per cent.," or any other short replies, signed with initials or full name, without any heading of place or date, would, in connection with the attached inquiry card, convey as full and definite an answer, and show as plainly when, where and by whom it was written, as an answer on an ordinary card or letter that contains, besides place, date and address, a summary of the inquiry to which it is a reply.

The first reply-paid postal card received by the writer of this article traveled a distance of six thousand seven hundred miles. It was mailed by Josef Bernhaupt, Post-Direktor at Beyroot, Syria, and was written in Volapuk, the new universal language. It bore this message: "Spodakads gesedik sibinoms in Lostan ya yelis modik," which means, "Reply postal cards have been in use in Austria for many years."

FIENDISH CRUELTY.

How Parisians Are Tortured by a New Musical Invention.

Paris is just now suffering tortures at the hands of one of those ingenious mortals whose advent into this world is seemingly to inflict as much misery upon suffering humanity as possible. This is a new automatic machine which is applied to the common or garden variety of the barrel organ, an instrument far worse than any designed by the Inquisition, for they tortured silently, and so afflicted one sense less than the organ. Its mode of operation is as follows: The organ grinder places the instrument in front of the house whose inmates he desires to torture, then winds up the machine like a clock, and adjourns to a neighboring cafe, out of earshot, of course, and there awaits developments. The organ once wound up will be ground automatically for an hour unless stopped. After it has emitted horrible sounds for about a quarter of an hour, the people generally find they have had enough of it, and having voted it a nuisance, send a servant out to see what can be done to stop it. He reads the following notice, which is placed conspicuously on the machine:

"If you wish this organ to stop, put a penny in the slot."

The penny is of course dropped in, the organ is quiet—

"And silence, like a poultice, comes to heal the blows of sound."

At the end of about five minutes, however, the organ begins playing again, and has to be stopped by the application of more coins, for all the world as if it were an alderman.

The American method of procedure would be to drop the machine in the street.

Electrical Stamps.

The man who introduced the first cancelling machine in the New York general post office is employed there now, but he has lived to see his machine surpassed. His invention would cancel four thousand stamps in an hour, or less than the average number for a skilled man working by hand. Three or four other machines, each a little faster than its predecessor, were introduced in turn and discarded. One was invented that far exceeded the speed of the swiftest hand worker, and it was used until the discovery was made that it sometimes cut through envelopes and damaged their contents. Then the present machine, which cancels forty-eight thousand stamps an hour, was introduced. The five machines in use at the general post office are run by electricity.

Tame Moose on a Farm.

About a year ago a Frenchman named Burgoyne, who lived on a farm on the east branch of the Penobscot, found two baby moose wandering helpless in the woods and took them home. He nursed them tenderly and taught them various tricks, and they thrived and became very tame. The young moose were exhibited at the Bangor fair last fall, and since then they have lived contentedly with the cattle on the farm. Sometimes they go into the woods in quest of certain delicacies of the forest and are away for days at a time, but they always come back to the farm. Every hunter on the east branch knows the young moose by sight and no one ever thinks of shooting at them.

Power of the Whale.

The horse power of a whale has been made a subject of study by the eminent anatomist, Sir William Turner, of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in conjunction with the equally eminent Glasgow shipbuilder, John Henderson. The size and dimensions of a great finner stranded several years ago on the shore at Longridge furnished the necessary data for a computation of the power necessary to propel it at a speed of twelve miles an hour. This whale measured eighty feet in length, twenty feet across at the flukes of the tail and weighed seventy-four tons. To attain a speed of twelve miles an hour one hundred and forty-five horse power was necessary.

SENATORIAL FIGHTERS.

Shoup and Sanders Have Had Experience with Border Ruffians.

The northwest has two senatorial fighters. These are men whose lives have been spent in the wildest parts of the frontier and who have grown strong with fighting among the Indians and the desperadoes. I refer to Senator George Shoup, of Idaho, and Senator Wilbur F. Sanders, of Montana. Shoup is a tall, straight, broad-shouldered, blue-eyed man. There is no hair on the top of his head, and he has not even a scalp lock. He lost his hair naturally, however, and he has had a number of scrapes where he might have lost it to the Indians. Born in the east he started out for Pike's peak when he was twenty-two years old, and during the war he was one of the independent scouts of the Colorado volunteers. A large part of his career during the war was as a scout and he has known well the Indians and desperadoes of the west. He is now at the head of the Indian affairs committee and he has been governor of Idaho and left the executive chair to take his seat in the senate.

Senator Sanders is noted as having rid Montana of the noted gang of ruffians which overran the northwest some years ago. He was at the head of the vigilantes and has a number of times looked death in the face. He has made many a speech in his state with his pistol in his pocket, and while he was speaking pistols have come out before his eyes in the hands of his audience. During the rebellion he was in the army as a soldier from Ohio and it was through failing health that he had to resign and go west. In the camp where he settled there was a band of southern sympathizers, and these undertook to haul down the stars and stripes from the flagpole in the public square with the idea of raising the stars and bars. As they caught hold of the rope Sanders, who was standing near by, pulled out a revolver and said to them: "No one shall haul that flag down while I live." The mob looked at the flag and then at the revolver and into the eyes of the determined young man who held it, and they decided to let the flag stand.

COLONISTS OF GREENLAND.

It Is Believed Lieut. Peary May Have Found Their Descendants.

"There is good reason to believe, judging from the contents of papers transmitted privately to my hands some months ago—although I have never spoken of the matter hitherto—that Lieut. Peary, in whose behalf a rescuing expedition is about to start for the Arctic, has actually met with the famous lost colonists of Greenland."

So said one of the most distinguished ethnologists in the government employ at Washington. He added: "You may remember that the Norsemen established settlements during early times in Greenland. One of these colonies was entirely cut off from civilization and lost, as is recorded in the sagas and other traditional histories of those people. Winters grew colder, and one unprecedentedly severe season following another, the little gathering of squatters in that icy region was shut away from the rest of mankind by frozen fields along the shore and the heaping up of mighty ice cliffs, through which there was no passage and over which it was impossible to climb.

"That was six hundred years ago. Since then expedition after expedition has sought these lost settlers in vain. Owing to geographical indefiniteness in the original accounts written on the subject not even the locality occupied by the colony could be very nearly ascertained. I am not at liberty just now to say more than that Lieut. Peary has apparently discovered the descendants of these vanished Norsemen, somewhat less than two hundred in number, dwelling in a sort of icebound oasis, without either entrance or exit, as they themselves have so many generations believed. To all intents and purposes they are so many Rip Van Winkles. Peary is now at Whale sound. Next summer he will strike northward, with the intention to determine the coast line as far as it extends. If the land extends as far as the pole he may attain that long-sought goal."

THE POOR POSTMAN.

He Relates Some of the Trials He Has to Undergo.

"I may be wrong," remarked a weary looking mail-carrier, who was discussing a slab of pie and a cup of mystery in a rapid lunch shop, says the New Advertiser, "but it's my opinion that we postmen are asked more fool questions than anybody else in this town."

"Here's a few that I just struck on the block of my route:

"What's the rate to Chippewa Falls on two ounces and a quarter?"

"How often does the mail stage run from Skidgewille to Skippahannock?"

"Wouldn't it be quicker for you people to ride around in a hack?"

"What's the best way to make a kick to Wamawmaker?"

"When does the next mail go to Alaska? and Don't you ever get tired walking?"

"These are samples of the odd hundred or so of queries that every letter-carrier gets fired at him in the course of a day. When a man's new he tries to be polite and answer, but I got over it long ago. It's too wearing."

At this juncture a man at the next table leaned over and asked the complaining one to stop at his office when he went out and get a package of one hundred thousand circulars that couldn't be left in the mailbox.

A Subterranean Lake.

An underground lake has been discovered three miles from Genesee, Idaho. It was found by a well digger. At a depth of sixteen feet clear, pure lake water ran out over the surface for a time, then settled back to the earth's level. The most curious part of it is that fish were brought to the surface by the overflow. They have a peculiar appearance and are sightless, indicating that they are underground fish. The spring has attracted much attention, and many farmers in the vicinity fear that their farms will drop into the lake.

Small, the Tailor

CAN BE FOUND AT HIS
EMPORIUM OF FASHION
No. 110 Market Street,
Opposite Central Hotel.

Editor "Public Ledger":

You will please announce to the public generally that we have full lines of

HARDWARE.

Our Pocket Cutlery department is very large, comprising following brands: Limestone Cutlery Co., New York Cutlery Co., Rodgers, Wostenholm, Stanforth and other brands.

OUR TABLE CUTLERY

Made by New York Knife Co., John Russell Cutlery Co., and other makers. Pearl, Ivory, Celluloid, Bone and Wood Handles. Our Silver Plated Knives and Forks, Spoons, Forks, &c., are best goods.

Our line of

RAZORS

Cannot be excelled. Our own makes comprise "Our Very Best," "Kentucky Rattler," "F. O. H. Co's Extra," "Limestone," "O. & B. Extra," "Justice" and "Biz." You can make no mistake in either brand named.

SHEARS AND SCISSORS

Stock are of the best made. F. O. H. Co's Shears fully warranted; if not A No. 1 money refunded.

Our

FARMING TOOLS.

Rakes, Hoes, Scythes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Picks and Mattocks you will find large stock.

BUILDING HARDWARE.

We have a splendid stock of Bronze Door Locks, Latches, Hinges, Bolts; also all other qualities used in building. Blacksmiths and carpenters will find all tools used by them. Iron, Nails, and full stock of the best Wheels and Woodwork, Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, &c., all of best timber.

Frank Owens Hardware Co.

47 W. Second St. and 114 Sutton St.,
Maysville, Ky.

A Comprehensive Survey
of
An Apprehensive Subject
by
Means of a Prehensive Tail.



The Monkey is not afraid, because his tail is a good one. We are not afraid, because our tale is a good one.

IT IS NOT A TALE OF WOES!

We tell of Bargains, Splendid Goods, fair treatment, satisfaction to customers and merchant; and of reasonable prices and good money values. It is a tailless tale—a tale without an end, because it is a tale that will hold.

The Furniture tells for itself, at

HENRY ORT'S.

Geo. M. Clinger & Son,
BRICK MASONS AND CONTRACTORS!

Estimates made on all classes of Work.

Lock Box 417, MAYSVILLE, KY.

MONUMENTAL, STATUARY
AND CEMETERY WORK,
In Granite and Marble.

M. R. GILMORE,

108 W. SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.
Free Stone Building Work, Sidewalks, &c., at satisfactory prices.

J. J. FITZGERALD,

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter!

41 West Second Street,
Jewel Gas Stoves, MAYSVILLE, KY.

FREE ADVERTISING.

No Charge! Advertisements under the heading of "Help Wanted," "Lost," "Found," &c., of an acceptable nature, and not to exceed three lines, on this page, are FREE to all.

No business advertisements inserted without pay.

If answers fail to come the first time, we invite as many repetitions as are necessary to secure what you advertise for. We wish the advertisers to feel that they are not imposing on us by using our free columns.

Advertisements can be left at our office or sent through the mail to

THE PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY.

No. 10 E. Third Street.

WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by a boy who has had two years' experience at the printing trade. Would prefer the printing business, but is willing to work at any light employment. Good references.

WANTED—To buy 500 pounds of Old Feathers at once. ROBT. POLLITT, 106 E. Third Street.

WANTED—A complete set of "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," published by the War Department. Address, stating price, "Veteran," Box 683, Maysville, Ky.

WANTED—One large room. Address Box 1, Maysville, Ky.

WANTED—Three thousand subscribers to THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

WANTED—Energetic Agents and Correspondents for THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Several valuable spaces, for advertising purposes, in THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Or trade for city property, a good family horse and an almost new surrey. DR. S. FANGBURN.

FOR SALE—Advertising space in THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

LOST.

LOST—A tree of Brown Hair, tied with a red ribbon. Anyone returning same to A. B. C. Ledge Office, will confer a favor.

LOST—A Pocketbook containing \$16.75. Reward of \$5 if returned to The Ledger office, or to THOMAS SWENEY.

LOST—A golden opportunity if you do not advertise in THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

FOUND.

FOUND—That it pays a big profit to patronize THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

FOUND—Bunch of Keys, which owner can have by calling at Public Ledger office and proving property.

Before buying a Gas

Stove, see the

It cooks with a current of hot air. To be had of

S. B. OLDHAM, Dedson Block, No. 12 East second St.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

—ADOPTED BY—

THE PUBLIC LEDGER CO.

OF MAYSVILLE, KY.

ART. 1. Be it known that William H. Cox, Thomas A. Davis, W. H. Wadsworth, Jr., Samuel T. Hickman, J. C. Russell, M. C. Russell, George L. Cox and Allen A. Edmonds, have this day associated themselves together and become incorporated under and by virtue of Chapter 35 of the General Statutes of the State of Kentucky as The Public Ledger Company and by that name shall sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to alter same at pleasure.

ART. 2. The capital stock of said Corporation shall be \$5,000, divided into shares of \$10 each, and the same shall be transferable by written assignment on the certificate, and when transferred the certificate for same shall be surrendered to the Company and canceled, and new ones issued in lieu thereof.

ART. 3. This Corporation is organized for the purpose of publishing a newspaper in the city of Maysville, and distributing the same throughout the state of Kentucky, and for the carrying on of a general newspaper business in said city and state.

ART. 4. The principal place of business of said Corporation shall be at Maysville, Ky. The capital stock of said Corporation may be increased at a meeting of the stockholders (those holding a majority of the stock assenting thereto) to any sum not exceeding \$10,000. This Corporation may organize when 30 shares of its stock is subscribed. Stock may be paid for in money or equivalent at an agreed contract price, and any stock not subscribed for may be sold from time to time, as the Directors may direct and authorize, and the certificates of stock shall be signed by the President and Secretary, and the corporate seal shall be affixed to same.

ART. 5. The Corporation shall be managed by a Directory of five persons who shall be elected annually at the Company's office in Maysville, Ky., on the 1st Monday in March of each year. If, for any reason, there shall not be an election held at the time fixed, the Directors in office shall continue as such until their successors are elected and qualified.

ART. 6. The Directors shall choose from their number a President and Vice-President, and from said number or the stockholders a Secretary and Treasurer, or, if they see fit, they may combine these two offices into one. They shall elect an Editor, and may elect an assistant to the Editor, both of whose duties and tenure of office they may direct and prescribe by by-laws of the Company, which by-laws a majority of the Directors may adopt for the management of the Company's affairs.

ART. 7. The Company shall not incur an indebtedness exceeding, in the aggregate, at any one time, a sum equal to one-half of the capital stock paid in.

ART. 8. The private property of the stockholders of this Company shall be exempt from all debts or liabilities of the Corporation.

ART. 9. The Corporation shall begin when it shall have organized, as provided for herein, and shall continue as long as may be necessary, according to these rules, and they shall, in witness whereof, the said incorporators have hereunto set their hands this 10th day of March, 1892.

WILLIAM H. COX, A. M. J. COCHRAN,
THOMAS A. DAVIS, M. C. RUSSELL,
W. H. WADSWORTH, JR., GEO. L. COX,
S. T. HICKMAN, ALLEN A. EDMOND

STATE OF KENTUCKY, }
Mason County, }
I, T. M. PERRY, Clerk of the County Court for the county and state aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing Article of Incorporation of The Public Ledger Co. was, on March 10, 1892, produced to me in said county, and acknowledged by said Thomas A. Davis, William H. Cox, W. H. Wadsworth, Jr., S. T. Hickman, C. Russell, George L. Cox and Allen A. Edmonds each to be their act and deed, and on March 14, 1892, the same was again reproduced to me and acknowledged by A. M. J. Cochran to be his act and deed, and lodged for record, whereupon the same, together with the aforesaid, hath been duly recorded in my office.

Given under my hand this 14th day of March, 1892.

T. M. PERRY,

By T. D. B.